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A Mighty Difference.

There is a mighty difference in the measure of culpability of a cheap, sharp little word politician attempting to mislead the public by distortion and misrepresentation and a like distortion and misrepresentation by a Presidential candidate.

No one places any confidence in the professional word politician. He may do or say anything to carry a point and little importance attaches to it. The reason is that men do not look in his direction for character, and starting utterances without character do not make a ripple in the community.

But the Presidential candidate, the actual nominee of a great party, stands out with us as a great figure, a man of superb dignity, to whom little acts, small petty acts, the acts of the sharp little word politician in matters political, would be abhorrent and impossible.

Because of this ideal of the man selected by his party for the first office in the land, because of this ideal which mirrors the composite of our Presidents from Washington to Wilson, it is shocking to see Mr. Cox descend to demagogic levels in his fight for election.

In what he has said of Republican campaign funds the brazen, blatant way he has said it has written him down as a person wholly unfit to be President of these United States; has written him down as a man ready to delude and mislead that he may gain advantage over his opponent in the Presidential race; has written him down as indifferent to facts and to the verities of the situation; has written him down as a sharp little man without bluntness of soul, bluntness of vision or appreciation of the great role he is playing as the nominee of a great political party for President of the United States.

The facts as disclosed before the Kenyon campaign committee annihilate the Cox charges of the Republican corruption fund; the facts show that the money so far received by the Republican campaign committee is only a trifle over a million dollars; and getting it in small contributions, as Mr. Hays hopes to do, is not big with promise for even the necessary amount to run a national political campaign.

No one knows better the falsity of the "slush fund" charges he has been making than Governor Cox himself; no one knows better than he that the quota figures of the drive artist mean little in truth; no one knows better than he, a shrewd business man, that it isn't within the bounds of possibility to raise fifteen millions of dollars in small contributions for campaign purposes; no one knows better than he that the attitude of the whole country in the matter of campaign contributions for both parties has always been "Let New York Talk," and knowing this slush fund accusations were downright dishonest.

Gardening in Retrospect.

The amateur gardener, reminded through the purchase of a new communication ticket that this is September, has not much to look back on except the greatness of his own effort and the beauty of his patience. It has been a sad summer for those who try to tickle the earth. On the Pelion of a cold July piled the Ossa of a wet August.

Some of the green corn has been gathered to the boiling pot. Other ears give promise of reaching manhood in early October. The tomato vines are all vines and no tomatoes. Melons that were as tenderly nurtured as king's children have given up the battle and lie dying on their shingles. In any potato patch, on any evening, may be seen the owner grieving like MARCUS among the ruins of Carthage.

Some observers who have watched the apparently discouraging effect of weather like this year's on amateur gardeners have been inclined to fear that the heart of the planting world will be broken and that back yards will be abandoned to the thistle and the hawk to the windswept

sky, as the poet says, and the commuting planter to his rake and hoe as the magnet to the pole. The amateur gardener is a sage. He says to himself that if he and his like succeeded every year the millions of farmers would fail. And he knows that 1921 will be a perfect season.

A False Theory About the Result of Public Reforms.

It may be that the writer of the subjoined is not alone in his misapprehension:

"TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The position you take in the article on W. K. VANDEBILT's will seems to me a mistaken one. You there indicate that it would have been better had he left his large fortune to public or charitable institutions rather than to his sons, who will probably continue the present investments in railroad property. But this would be merely depriving the railroads of the income, and the railroads need the money more than any other enterprise. The bequests of the rich to charities tend to impoverish the working classes by lessening the fund out of which wages are paid."

"ALFRED B. CRICKSHANK."

"New York, August 30."

Our correspondent assumes that the diversion of an estate from a family to the public would necessarily disturb the invested wealth.

When Andrew Carnegie endowed the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching he transferred to it \$10,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. His method was the same in nearly all his philanthropies. Many, if not most, of the great public bequests have been made in a similar way.

Did Mr. Carnegie's public gifts, which involved far more in bonds of the Steel Corporation than Mr. Vanderbilt's estate amounts to, hurt the Steel Corporation or "lessen any fund out of which wages are paid"? Not that we have heard.

No More Inverted Railway Economy.

This day brings an end to the greatest of all experiments in railroad transportation. This first morning of September, 1920, greets a host of disillusioned worshippers at the fount of Government control. The last paternalistic moment of guaranteed earnings, subsidized inefficiency, political expediency and inverted economy passed at midnight, and then began a new epoch for the railroads.

It would do no good to look backward and mourn over what has happened to the once splendid railways since they came under the aegis of the Government in January, 1918. But in calm and studious retrospect we may find some lessons for the future. Many of the railroad troubles before the war were due to lack of demonstrable evidence, but that complaint can no longer be made. The last thirty-two months of empirical tests have furnished ample material for text books on the benefits and evils of Government control; the inseparability of interference and competition; the inefficiency of income and output. A complete five foot library could be compiled, and perhaps some day will be, putting in permanent form the results of this experiment with 40 per cent. of the world's railroad transportation lines.

The first serious blow to those who thought the magic of Government control would make one dollar do the work of two came soon after the roads were taken over. It was found that the higher wages and material costs made an increase in freight and passenger rates imperative, even after the adoption of every expedient, such as the abolition of competition, pooling of earnings and equipment and centralization of management. A total of \$300,000,000 was added to the transportation bill of the nation, and this brought some relief in the latter part of 1918. In 1917 the operating costs of the railroads amounted to \$2,800,000,000, but by 1919 they had risen to \$4,420,000,000, and the \$300,000,000 addition to revenues through the 1918 rate advance was inadequate. In the early part of this year the roads were in desperate condition so far as the balancing of the ledger with earned revenue was concerned. Centralized control and all the machinery of Government operation were still in effect, but cold figures showed that revenue was running a billion and a half behind expenditure. It required monumental courage, but logic and fact finally won the day, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, after taking into account all the elements of the situation, decided that the railroads needed \$1,546,931,297 a year more revenue. It was provided for by the recent increase in freight rates and passenger fares.

Nobody has contended that these increases would have been unnecessary under private control. The conditions of war made them imperative. But war conditions do not excuse the delay in granting the increases and the consequent shortage of equipment which has led to railroad congestion. Under Government control the railroads enjoyed the unique privilege of being able to cash a draft at the national Treasury when occasion required. For political reasons it was easier to pay the railroad bill in this indirect way than by a direct public assessment through higher transportation charges. Earlier increases in rates would have preserved railroad credit and enabled the sale of securities to provide equipment. In other words, sound economy in railroad operation might have been less convenient politically, but it would have been more efficacious in giving the country

adequate transportation, thus eliminating one of the greatest factors in traffic congestion—in the high cost of living.

It remains for the sociologist to show the evils that resulted from the inequitable wage awards, which also were adjusted to vote getting, rather than to increasing the efficiency of the workers. The skilled workers, whose service and initiative mean so much in transportation efficiency, were discriminated against on the theory that they needed less relief from the high cost of living than the workers receiving lower pay. The basic principle behind this was of course that a vote was a vote, and while a fair distribution among skilled workers might have increased their efficiency they were intelligent enough not to let it influence their suffrage.

All this while the public seemed to have been thrust into the background. Railroad service went from bad to worse. Nobody was satisfied, least of all the fervent advocates of Government control or ownership. To-day the public must pay the bill, and a huge one it is. But it pays in the knowledge that neither Government costs nor any other makeshift can furnish a short cut to railroad efficiency.

"ALFRED B. CRICKSHANK."

"New York, August 30."

An Impertinent Suggestion That Most Couples Quarrel.

In a suit for separation brought by a woman who alleges that her husband more than once put her out of doors after depriving her of her garments, the defendant declared in his answer that there was no discord more than "quarrels such as take place in the average household."

It would be interesting to have the defendant's lawyer, if it was he who evolved the quoted phrase, pinned down to a bill of particulars. What is the average household and what quarrels does it have?

In this lawsuit, involving the fortunes of possibly not more than two persons, the defence has sought to indict most of the married folk under the sun on an indefinite count.

It is an evil thing to suggest that most couples quarrel. It might lead some mild pairs, living in perfect peace, to think that they were behind the times. It is not fashionable to quarrel. Learning this, many forward looking couples stop their bickering for the sake of being fashionable. Then they see how much more comfortable it is to live in peace.

The lawyer had better not use his phrase about average household quarrels to a jury. All juries are made up of men who have been married twenty years and never spoke a cross word to their wives.

The Liquor Question in Sweden.

Sweden is going about the liquor problem with less speed than the United States showed. After nine years consideration of alcoholic evils a government committee has reported that the alcoholic content of beverages be kept down to 2.8, an allowance only one-twentieth of one per cent. more liberal than was permitted in this country under the wartime prohibition law.

The committee goes a bit further, however, and recommends that absolute prohibition be submitted to a popular vote. The majority report refers to the "splendid results of prohibition in America." This enthusiastic view may be the result, however, of the presence on the committee of avowed prohibitionists in the ratio of eight to five.

Sweden had wartime prohibition, adopted for the purpose of saving food. If her people vote on a proposal for bone dryness they will not be going it blind.

Passing of the Gaff.

In their search for a rig less weighty loft than the traditional gaff mainsail and club topsail on sloop-rigged yachts amateur sailors in recent years have been trying the so-called Marconi rig. This lofty leg-of-mutton sail with its roused luff hoisted on a mainmast with a rake aft was considered merely a "freak" rig by Long Island Sound and Massachusetts yachtsmen when it was first tried out here a few seasons ago. For speed and weatherly qualities it was not considered in the same class with the gaff mainsail but gradually it has made its way toward so decided a success that some of the best yachtsmen of the Eastern and Corinthian yacht clubs of Marblehead are now of the firm opinion that the day of the gaff headed mainsail is passing and that within a few years the jib-headed Marconi rig will have completely superseded the older and more familiar style of mainsail.

At first it appeared that the lofty mainmast necessitated by the Marconi rig was one of its chief defects and weaknesses. Beginning with the misadventures of the Shamrock II, and Shamrock III, in carrying away their mainmasts, yachtsmen began to be worried over lofty main and top masts whose rigging became a problem requiring unusual engineering skill. The recent misadventures of Resolute with her shattered mainmast on May 22, her broken topmast in the race of June 11, the breaking of her rigging on the gaff in the first America's Cup race on July 15, were all testimonies to the fact that yachts' spar and sail plans had passed the border line of safety.

Shamrock IV, had her own misadventures with broken spars while "tuning up" for the Cup races to add weight to this conviction that our racing yachts, pure and simple, were over-spurred. With the appearance of a 100 foot Marconi mast on a 50 footer last year in the Sound it seemed as if

the limit had been reached for this rig; but Eastern waters have seen a 110 foot mast on Winsome this season and it is not only still standing, but has survived some heavy weather off the coast when that sloop's owner went to sea to test the weatherly qualities of the rig.

That the absence of after sail, which a gaff mainsail gives when reefed, might seem to be a weakness of this rig does not appear to be borne out in practice. Probably too much stress has been laid on this factor in the gaff mainsail, for in really bad weather at sea yachts have used jib-headed trysails for many years. If the Marconi rig tends to do away with broken topmasts and mainmasts going over the side yachtsmen will rejoice in its arrival.

The Swedish Nightingale.

Seventy years ago to-day the great showman of his time, who had exhibited wild animals, mermaids and nummies, turned the attention of New York to the incoming steamer Atlantic, which had aboard his newest attraction, JENNY LIND, "the Swedish Nightingale," the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated next month.

For more than half a year BARNUM had the public alert to hear the singer, whom he had engaged for 150 concerts at \$1,000 for each. She appeared in only ninety-five concerts, which netted her \$170,075.00. BARNUM's receipts, less what he paid JENNY LIND, totalled \$335,480.25.

To enhance interest in the concert tickets were auctioned, 3,000 persons a shilling apiece to be present. BARNUM TAYLOR won \$200 for the prize bid, "Greeting to America," but the best remembered verse was by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, who made the Yankee showman say:

"So, JENNY, come along! You're just the card for me,
And quit these kings and queens for the country of the free;
They'll welcome you with speeches, and serenades and rockets,
And you'll touch their hearts, and I will touch their pockets;
And if between us both the public isn't skinned,
Way, my name isn't BARNUM nor your name JENNY LIND."

Seventy years ago to-day the crowds were out from the Canal street pier to the Irving House on Broadway and at night the New York Musical Fund Society of two hundred musicians serenaded JENNY LIND, who was escorted by three hundred firemen bearing torches.

It is fitting that New York should celebrate, on October 6, the hundredth anniversary of JENNY LIND's birth with a historic concert, presenting the programme that thrilled New York on the night of September 11, 1850, when the Nightingale made her first appearance in Castle Garden.

The census bureau finds that one-fifth of the population of the United States is in thirty-three cities. This is not as bad as was suggested by those pessimists who declared that everybody had deserted the farm and gone to live in the city.

METAFIA KEMAL, who recently declared his intention of fighting "until the end of the world," has just been shot in the leg. Fate is not always in sympathy with the dramatic.

Now that Mr. MARCUS GARVEY has been elected Provisional President of the Republic of Africa! New York has the rare distinction of harboring two putative Presidents who find this a pleasant place from which to rule. The fashion of the absentee executive, set by Mr. WILSON, has taken hold.

This is the particular season when people take toadstools for mushrooms, a mistake almost as foolish as taking bolshevism for democracy.

A departing nobleman carried with him a bartender's guide as a souvenir of his visit to this country. Book collectors should take notice. In a few years these once popular volumes may be as rare as New England primers.

The two most distressed cities seem to be Brooklyn and Belfast.

County Fair Opens To-day.

The election complexion is bottled; the spindlier bites to his hay. The county fair opens to-day.

No League of the Nations for bumpkins; the slush fund has sunk to its lair; in Plover, the judge of the pumpkins, is boss of the great County Fair.

Bill Dart with his trotter, 1:30. A grandfather trotter and rare. To-day he will show his heels flirty, and yank every bun at the Fair.

Ludely, Belindy and Daisy. With wreaths made of worried and hair. With tating and quite 'tilt you're crazy! In the main hall at the Fair.

The babies are healthy and sticky. The usual rule, I declare! Sol Stuen is staid, by cricky. On lemon pop swigged at the Fair!

Red every maid has a lover. The game of hearts played at the Fair. The game of hearts played at the Fair.

The giant swing quills evolving. With life and Lem up in the air; Lem wishes—you bet, you're acooting! All life was a day at the Fair.

Almira McGewigley is dancing. A schottische alone by herself; Got rattled, and so her romance. Is canned on the cold, frosty shelf.

Pete Pembroke got kicked by a pony. His pants the color of a split. He swears that the Fair is a split. Delusion and gambles to wit.

There's gossiping, visiting, gabbling. Exchanging of views—and of hair. There's fun—and for fun we're scrambling To-day at the great County Fair.

Nops! business you're a deriver. We shunt you aside with your care. We're flustered to-day on the older. A "kettle mite" here at the Fair.

Honors Sweeney Kneels

MR. COX AND THE SOUTH.

A Home Text for a Speech About Honesty and Justice.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Thomas Roberts struck the nail on the head when he pointed in his letter to the inconsistency of Mr. Cox in his preachments of justice and law enforcement, with the solid South hanging tight around his neck. Mr. Roberts challenges both Mr. Cox and Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt to say whether they are for or against this fraudulent system of the solid South, by which Mr. Wilson was elected.

Now, the very fact that Mr. Cox has chosen Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi to be chairman of his bureau of speakers is sufficient answer to the challenge. Mr. Wilson was in absolute harmony with the suppression of the Republican vote in the solid South, and Mr. Wilson put the Government in the hands of Southerners. Mr. Cox has announced that he and Mr. Wilson are one.

Mr. Cox is to be benefited by Southern disfranchisement, and he knows it, yet he is running around the country talking about justice and honesty. He ought to be ashamed to use such words to the Southern rulers of his party.

Mr. Cox might be reminded that a billion dollars collected by the Republicans would be insignificant in comparison with the Southern system of election by which Mr. Cox hopes to be elected. Let him tell us something about the South—it is at home; much nearer than Europe. W. B. REED, HARTFORD, Conn., August 31.

A Voice for Armenia But Not for Southern Republicans.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I was glad to see that your correspondent Thomas Roberts made good use of the point of the suppression of the Republican vote in Southern States in connection with guaranteeing the rights of Serbs, Armenians and others.

Mr. Wilson's well known sympathy in this direction when the rights of the masses of voters in the Southern States are cast to the winds should be more thought of by voters when they are considering his "campaign for the morality and freedom of the world," whatever that may mean. It would appear to be clear that we have something of a job upon our hands to put the American house in order before we follow the advice of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cox to make concessions in foreign countries more desirable.

We do not want a political League of Nations. What we do want is a judicial tribunal for the settlement of foreign differences, which Mr. Root is acting upon at the present time. A judicial, and not a political, tribunal, like that convening at Versailles. BRACON HILL, BOSTON, August 31.

Time to End Waste at Washington.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If any part of the allegations made by Governor Cox in his Pittsburgh speech are true it only goes to show that the people of this country will go the limit to bring an end to the waste and holding of the nation's affairs at Washington.

The change will save the country millions of money and will stop the waste through lax handling, incompetency or other causes. VOX POPULI, BROOKLYN, August 31.

Will Negro Women in the South Have Votes?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Now that the Nineteenth Amendment has been ratified it may be well to take a closer look at the thing. Soon we shall hear campaign speakers pointing with pride to it as a great achievement of the Republican party, but does any sane person believe that the colored women of the Southern States will be permitted to vote under the Nineteenth Amendment any more than the colored men of those States were permitted to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment?

The Nineteenth Amendment will fare no better than the Fourteenth so far as the Southern States are concerned. Because Democratic politicians of that section, knowing the timidity of the Republican party with regard to the Fourteenth Amendment, will nullify and ignore it at their pleasure.

The women of the Eastern, the Northern and the Western States have the ballot without this amendment; the colored women of the Southern States will not have the ballot with it. HENRY J. BRAUN, BROOKLYN, August 31.

A Lifelong Democrat Converted.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I saw the fearful waste in automobiles at Camp Johnston, near Jacksonville, Fla., and the sight of such incompetent management in connection with other lacks has made a Republican out of a lifelong Democrat. E. J. HATZ, BROOKLYN, August 31.

ONE ADDED FLOOR.

A Good Word for Mr. Leo's Quick Remedy for Housing Congestion.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The suggestion for the relief of the housing situation made by Chairman John P. Leo of the Board of Standards and Appeals who proposes to add one story to existing tenements, is one of the most constructive yet made.

It offers no practical difficulties. As Chairman Leo points out, it would be a very small matter to add this story on a fireproof building, and on a non-fireproof building a structure of fire resisting material could be erected which would meet the requirements of safety and at the same time afford additional housing space.

Not only should this suggestion meet the approval of tenants looking for apartments, but it should also meet the approval of property owners, who in this way are afforded an opportunity of increasing the revenue of their buildings at a small expenditure. Rooms located as these would be highly prized, as they would have fine light and ventilation.

It would provide immediate relief and would furnish homes at a much lower rental than can be furnished by the erection of a complete new building. SAMUEL ROSENBLUM, NEW YORK, August 31.

Drys and Drys.

Knicker-Cox claims to be a dry. Bocker-Hunt so does a rain.

10 to 1 on Nello Proseque.

From the Miami (Okla.) Record-Herald. C. L. Yancy, United States Commissioner, announces that unless Tulsa police produce intoxicating liquors confined in folds here and held for evidence in preliminary hearings the defendants will be set free.

A Cool Iron Angler.

From the Lynn (Mass.) Herald. Mr. I. C. Snowball returned Friday from his fishing trip to Lake Umbagog.

GOVERNMENT FIRM ON MINE DECISION

Expected to Meet To-morrow at Scranton.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Government officials here to-day clearly indicated they had said their last word to anthracite coal miners threatening to strike and were going ahead on the assumption that both miners and operators will make a new agreement and restore peace on the basis of the award of the anthracite coal commission.

At the Department of Labor it was learned there had been no change of the plans of Secretary of Labor Wilson to get the joint wage scale committee of miners and operators together at Scranton, Pa., on Thursday. At that meeting it will be made plain that the miners accepted the offices of the Anthracite Coal Commission and must now abide by its findings.

At the White House it was said there probably would be no further messages to the strikers beyond that of President Wilson yesterday, when he telegraphed to the miners that the country would accept their challenge if they insisted on striking because he signed the majority report of the coal commission.

The official attitude, coupled with reports which have reached Government departments, showed clearly that those in touch with the situation believe the strike threats represent only a minority of the miners actually taking part in the strike. The fact that the men by refusing the award would automatically forfeit \$18,000,000 back pay now due them is also relied upon to bring them to terms.

In many respects the situation in the anthracite fields, as viewed here, is the same as among the bituminous miners, where a group of radicals are trying to bring about a general strike. The danger in this situation is that the radicals of the two groups may unite, which would bring about an outlaw strike, seriously hampering the coal supply to the nation.

Coal men and Government officials to-day also received word that the English miners have voted overwhelmingly in favor of the strike unless their demands are met. Hereafter this issue has been in doubt. If the British miners fail to carry out their strike threat, or strike and lose, as now seems likely on the basis of information here, the situation will be terrifying effect on American miners. An opposite result might strengthen strike agitation here, however.

W. J. Lusk, who acted as consulting engineer for the United States War Department, today issued a statement that as a result of the anthracite award the price of hard coal should fall \$1.55 a ton. He said the operators had advanced prices of a ton last April in anticipation of a wage raise greater than the one given.

SCALE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Session To-day Expected to Accept Wage Award.

HARTFORD, Pa., Aug. 31.—Members of the joint wage scale committee were in this city to-day, ready for the session called for to-morrow. An all day meeting is predicted by leaders of the miners, as the entire award will be gone over in a thorough manner and full decisions permitted.

It was explained to-night that the meeting of to-morrow is virtually a policy meeting, and that the miners at this time will merely outline their stand in the matter of the award and decide what policy shall be followed Thursday in the joint wage scale meeting of the miners and operators called for Scranton by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Acceptance of the award as pledged by Commissioner Neal J. Ferry in his message to President Wilson is a certainty, according to the reports of committee members here to-night, but allied with the formal acceptance will be a definite statement of the manner in which the miners regard the majority award.

MINERS LOOK TO WILSON.

Morally Bound to Stick, They Hope He Will Reopen Case.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 31.—It is the belief among mine workers here that the general scale committee of the miners should not propose actually reopening the award or to take some action that might result in more satisfactory terms being accepted. Members of the committee say that it is impossible for the body to declare in favor of a strike, that the union is morally bound to accept the decision of the commission.

Enoch Williams, leader of the insurgent miners in this district, says that the organization will meet in Wilkes-Barre to-morrow and take some action relative to further plans in opposition to the award.

MINE TROOPS QUELL MOB.

Eight U. S. Doughboys Halt West Virginia Rioters.

WILLIAMSVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 31.—An attack of two hundred men, believed to have been directed at the commissary of the Howard Colliery Company or the homes of Superintendent H. V. Ingham and L. L. Tinsley, nearby, at Chattooga, near Williams, was broken up by eight United States infantrymen this morning, according to reports reaching here.

The attacking party formed on both sides of the mountain upon which Chattooga is located and marched in concert on the colliery.

The infantrymen, a detachment of the troops which were recently sent into the strike zone from Camp Sherman, exchanged shots with the party and then charged into the woods.

Coal Troops Ordered Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Word from Frankfort to-day said Gov. Morrow has ordered the detachment of Kentucky state troops home from the Big River coal field strike area, where they were sent to preserve order. Federal soldiers, the Governor said, would be called on if fresh outbreaks occurred on the Kentucky side of the line.

Guatemala Elects President.

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 30.—Carlos Herrera was elected President of Guatemala in the elections which closed yesterday, having been given an overwhelming majority of votes. He will hold office for a term of six years. Reports received indicate the best of order was maintained throughout the republic during the elections.

PACKERS' HOLDINGS TAKEN BY ONE FIRM

Joint Wage Scale Committee Formed to Absorb \$40,000,000 Interest in Fifteen Cities.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Plans of the meat packers to divest themselves of millions of dollars worth of holdings in stockyards and terminals in accordance with the